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LETTER DATED 7 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Please find enclosed the fourth submission of the Government of the United States of America as requested by the Security Council in paragraph 5 of its resolution 771 (1992).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Irvin HICKS

Annex I

Supplemental United States submission of information to the United Nations Security Council in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of resolution 780 (1992)

This is the fourth submission by the United States Government of information pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions a/ being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. As in our three previous reports (S/24583, S/24705 and S/24791), we have focused on grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and, in accordance with resolution 771 (1992), have provided information that is "substantiated", that is, which rests upon eyewitness testimony directly available to us or that includes detail sufficient for corroboration. For the moment, we have also tried not to duplicate information provided to us from other countries and non-governmental sources, which we understand will submit reports pursuant to resolutions 771 (1992) and 780 (1992). The information provided is intended to be useful to the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992). The United States has further substantiating information concerning the incidents included in the present report, which we will make available directly to the Commission of Experts on a confidential basis.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 780 (1992), the United States intends to continue providing reports as additional relevant information comes into its possession.

The United States is pleased that the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992) has begun its work. It particularly welcomes the steps the Commission has taken with regard to investigations of sites in the former Yugoslavia that may contain important information about violations of humanitarian law. The United States stands ready to assist the Commission in its important work of investigating allegations of war crimes with the aim of preparing cases suitable for prosecution and, by doing so, of establishing the record of humanitarian offences in the former Yugoslavia.

As in the previous reports, the notations at the end of each of the items indicate the source from which the information was drawn. Unless otherwise indicated, the reports refer to incidents occurring in 1992.

Notes

a/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

Annex II

Former Yugoslavia: Grave Breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention

FOURTH SUBMISSION

Wilful killing

25 September — A 48-year-old Bosnian Muslim was picked up from the street in his home town of Bijelijina on 25 or 26 September and brought to a detention camp at Klis, near Batkovic. The facility at Klis, formerly used for storing agricultural produce, was guarded by men in solid green uniforms.

The witness described how three "rich men" were singled out for special abuse: a neighbour who traded in gold and jewelry, a coffee trader and another with whom the witness was not acquainted. They were beaten with fists and rifle butts and kicked.

During the witness' second night in the camp, he saw the coffee trader and several others taken at different times from their building to an adjacent facility. There was much screaming during their absence. The others returned eventually but the coffee trader never did. The witness learned later that the coffee trader's corpse had been turned over to his family some time after that.

The gold trader suffered a similar fate on the witness' fifth night at the Klis facility; he died from his wounds. The other "wealthy" man who was beaten frequently along with first two victims never returned after being summoned to a nearby building one evening. The witness said an old cleaning man had told him that the third man also died from the beatings. (Department of State)

25 July — A 14-year-old boy from the village of Zecovi, near Prijedor, witnessed the murder of 33 people on 25 July.

The boy said that on 19 or 20 July a number of Serbs in uniform, none of whom he recognized, came to a small enclave of Muslim households near the outskirts of Zecovi. At gunpoint, the Serbs forced people out of their homes and incarcerated them in the cellar of one of the houses. After being held for more than two days, those detained were released without explanation and allowed to go back to their homes.

A few days later, on 25 July, another group of Serbs appeared, also uniformed. They ordered people out of their homes but, in the confusion, the boy was able to hide behind a board leaning against the house and his absence was not noticed. The boy witnessed these men line up 33 people and shoot them summarily with semi-automatic rifles; they then used pistols to finish off anyone who was still moving. (Department of State)

Asked if he had recognized any of this group, the witness said "They were our neighbours" from the village. He was able to identify 29 victims by name as well as 5 of those who took an active part in the shooting.

21 July-
4 August

A 36-year-old Bosnian Muslim was in his village of Ribvanovici, near Prijedor, when the Serbian army surrounded all the villages in the area on 21 July and took all of the adult males prisoner, an incident reported in an earlier submission.

The Serbian soldiers beat the prisoners with their rifles. One man began to cry, so the soldiers shot him. Half the men, including this witness, were bused to Keraterm camp in Prijedor, then to Omarska and finally Trnopolje. The witness does not know what happened to those left behind.

After a day at Trnopolje, the witness was taken back to Omarska camp and put into the "white house", where he was kept about 15 days. He was locked in a room with dozens of men, many of whom he recognized from his village. He said that every day prisoners were taken into one of five interrogation rooms and beaten with iron bars and wooden sticks.

His sister's husband was beaten to death in this manner. He had been beaten so badly one night that part of his forehead was missing, apparently taken off by an iron bar. He died soon thereafter.

The witness once watched through the window as guards took prisoners out of the "white house", told them to run and then shot them in the back as they fled. He heard what he believed were many other executions, but said they were done behind the building where they could not be seen, or in a red building nearby.

Each night, guards would choose two prisoners to bury the dead. This witness was forced to help one night and saw 11 corpses. He said the guards had them stack the bodies crosswise in a pit. Some time around 4 August he was transferred from Omarska. (Department of State)

20 July

A 52-year-old was bused to the Keraterm camp on 20 July with hundreds of others from Hambarine, near Prijedor. He was crammed along with several hundred other men into the third of four halls that formed a row on the former factory premises. From the start of his internment, he saw Muslim men regularly beaten with iron bars and rifle butts.

Every night until he was released on 5 August, men were taken outside hall No. 3 and shot. A friend, Mustafa Ramolic, was hauled outside a few days after the witness' arrival and beaten by Serb guards. His friend collapsed, coughing blood until he died later that evening.

The witness observed a mass execution on 24 July. It had been an extremely hot day. The doors and windows were closed and the men were screaming for water. What they finally received was contaminated so badly that it caused about 20 men to collapse or faint. The witness and other detaineees were convinced that the water had been poisoned.

Perhaps in response to the tumult, about 15 Serb guards came in about 10 p.m. and began beating the prisoners with their rifle butts until they fell. As the situation deteriorated, the guards occasionally fired their rifles into the crowd of prisoners who gradually pulled back towards the large garage door at one end of the hall.

When they reached the door, the guards began shooting their rifles and machine-guns into the crowd of inmates. The witness positioned himself behind the door and feigned death. The entire incident, from the opening of the doors until the shooting stopped, took about a half hour.

At dawn the following day, "volunteers" were chosen to load 130 bodies on trucks; his brother was among the dead. The witness saw approximately 40 wounded, who had waited for what they were told would be another truck to take them to a hospital, which was eventually loaded with the corpses and taken away.

A second massacre took place at about 6 a.m. on 26 July. Six soldiers entered the hall and ordered about 50 prisoners outside. As the last of the prisoners stepped outside, the six Serbian guards began firing their automatic weapons. When all 50 had fallen, the guards went around shooting those who were still groaning. The witness recognized those who took part in this second mass execution.

Following this second massacre, 10 "volunteers" were again selected to load the corpses. They had to ride in the same truck that took the bodies away. The 10 "volunteers" never came back.

That same day, inmates were evacuated from all the halls. About a dozen from each were tasked with cleaning and hosing down the halls. The rumour was that the camp had received a new commander and that some international commission was expected to inspect the facilities. The "commission" came on 5 August, when buses took the witness and other inmates to Trnopolje. (Department of State)

9 July — A 35-year-old Muslim woman from Trnopolje described her husband's murder. On 9 July, her husband was taken to a detention camp at the nearby school, but was quickly released because the Serbs running the camp recognized him as a famous "Yugoslav" athlete who had won the 1981 European body-building championship in London.

Soon after his return, upon hearing of Serbian evictions of Muslim residents of the area, the family left their home. When the witness ran back to get something she had forgotten, four soldiers standing at the nearby corner stopped her husband and ordered his two children to keep going. The children were further down the street when their mother, the witness, caught up with her husband and the four soldiers. One of them, once considered to be a friend of her husband, spoke to them briefly.

The soldiers then ordered her to move on, saying her husband had to stay there. She tried to give him the key to their home but he too told her to move on and catch up with the children. She did so, and was about 20 metres away when shots rang out behind her. The children were about to turn a corner at the end of the street when the shots were fired. All of them, crying, tried to go back, but were blocked by other soldiers.

Two days later when the witness was allowed to return to her home for food, she saw her husband's corpse, which apparently had not been moved from the spot where he had been summarily executed two days earlier. (Department of State)

11 June-10 October — A 24-year-old Bosnian Muslim from Kotor Varos was arrested as a civilian and interned in several locations in Kotor Varos from 11 June until 10 October. He described how he had been viciously and sadistically beaten several times, had witnessed forced sex acts among male prisoners and had been forced at gunpoint to participate in the gang rape/killing of a Muslim woman.

On one day, the witness and 11 other prisoners were forced to participate in the rape of a Muslim policeman's wife. He exclaimed "They did everything. You can't imagine or believe what they did. They are animals!" He said that the woman died from her injuries one week later.

During the first eight days of his internment, a Serbian TV news crew from Banja Luka arrived and accused him of beating women and killing foetuses during his tenure as a soldier for the Croatian forces. He was required to read such a statement admitting to these acts because a Serbian army captain threatened to kill his parents and family members if he did not.

The witness was later transferred to a room in the back of the Osnovni Sud, or town courthouse, where he said that three men died in his arms from the beatings and injuries they had endured: Enver Beharic, Mato Vatelj and Smajo Celinac. He named these men and claimed that their bodies were mutilated after their deaths. All three men were killed between 13 and 15 August.

The witness stated further that the number of people killed in Kotor Varos was almost unimaginable. On 11 June alone 300 to 400 corpses lay in the street. He and several other prisoners had to put the corpses into black nylon body bags. The bags were then carried by a bulldozer to a nearby mass grave, and he described the location in detail. He said that he personally put over 70 bodies into bags that day, and estimated that a minimum of 1,000 people were buried in this grave. (Department of State)

June-July

A 21-year-old Serbian fighter described his own shooting of 10 members of a Muslim family in late June in Ahatovici: "It was taken for granted among us that they should be killed. So when somebody said 'Shoot', I swung around and pulled the trigger, three times, on automatic fire. I remember the little girl with the red dress hiding behind her granny."

The Serbian fighter recounted another incident in which he used a six-inch hunting knife to cut the throats of three captured Muslims.

He claimed to have made visits every three or four days to a motel and restaurant complex outside Vogosca, located seven miles north of Sarajevo, known as the Sonja Cafe, which had been converted into a prison for Muslim women. He identified the "prison commander", who he said had established a "system" for the Serbian fighters to rape and kill the women interned there. He and his companions were encouraged to go to the Sonja Cafe by military commanders because raping Muslim women was "good for raising the fighters' morale". They were further told by the prison commander:

> "You can do with the women what you like. You can take them away from here - we don't have enough food for them anyway - and don't bring them back."

This fighter claimed to have raped and murdered eight women from the motel prison complex.

He also said he had seen 30 men from Donja Bioca being shot and loaded - some alive - into a furnace at a steel plant at Ilijas, a town north of Vogosca in July. (The New York Times)

Late June — A 27-year-old Bosnian Muslim watched Serbian Chetniks conduct mass executions on a bridge at Brod, four kilometres south of Foca, on three consecutive evenings towards the end of June. He witnessed the executions from a hiding place in the attic of a Serbian friend's home.

At about 6 p.m. of the first day, this witness saw Serb soldiers march small groups of Muslim men onto the bridge in Brod. In the middle of the bridge, which was about 100 metres long, the Chetniks interrogated the Muslims for about two hours. Among the 20 to 30 Muslim men, the witness could recognize from his hiding place four friends: Ramo Kadric, Saban Kurtovic, Nusret Cengic and Ibro Colakovic.

Just as it was getting dark, the haranguing stopped and the shooting started. About 8 of the 30 to 40 soldiers fired their automatic weapons at their tied-up Muslim captives. The witness was able to identify the man in charge of the Serbs on the bridge.

When there were no signs of life among the Muslims, the Serbs dumped their bodies over the metre-high wall of the bridge into the Drina River, about 20 metres below.

The following evening, the Chetnik band led another column of Muslim prisoners to the bridge from the other direction. This group was from the witness' hamlet of Trnovace and involved 50 to 60 captives. They were killed in the same fashion. Among the victims he recognized were: Esad Beckovic, Esad Dzin, Nedzao Dzin, Dzevad Beckovic, Zvijerac Beckovic, Hamdija Beckovic and Serif Beckovic.

The next massacre on the bridge occurred close to midnight of the third evening. The victims were brought to the bridge by bus and truck from the town of Miljevina, about eight kilometres north-west of Brod, also on the opposite side of the river. The entire operation was carried out more quickly; this time about 50 men were murdered.

The wives and children of the victims were kept for several days in an area school, during which time they had to sign over the ownership papers to their homes. (Department of State)

31 May-July

A 43-year-old Muslim from Hambarine was picked up on 31 May in Prijedor by Serb militiamen and herded along with other Muslims into one of the buses and trucks waiting to take them to Keraterm. He claims the more educated Muslims were taken to Omarska. The witness saw four of the Muslim captives randomly shot to death as the loading process took place. He knew two of the victims, the brothers Suelgo and Ismo Dzafic.

The Keraterm facility was divided into four subdivisions or halls. The witness was in hall No. 1. On 22 or 24 July, a hall at the opposite end of the facility was packed with prisoners from an area where heavy fighting had taken place, and where the Serbs reportedly had sustained heavy casualties.

The Serbs machine-gunned to death about 200 of the newly arrived prisoners in that hall. The witness said many of the inmates could see the massacre in the adjacent hall No. 3, so word of what was taking place spread almost instantly. He and all the occupants could hear the firing and screaming, which lasted for about 15 to 20 minutes.

The following morning he also observed trucks loaded with corpses driving from hall No. 4 past the window of hall No. 1 where he was detained. About five men were taken from his hall to help load the corpses. Another man with a badly infected arm was put on a truck full of corpses along with about 20 other injured men. The witness never saw this man again and believes he was killed. (Department of State)

25 May

A 30-year-old Muslim was in Kozarac when the Serbs began a massive artillery bombardment in the mid-afternoon of 25 May. As he and a crowd that he estimated at 10,000 to 12,000 headed for the shelter of the nearby forest, the Serbs directed their fire at fleeing civilians. Five or six women running near the witness were killed by a shell just before they reached the tree line. (Department of State)

18 May

A 33-year-old Muslim from Grbavci, two kilometres from Zvornik, described a mass killing on the morning of 18 May. As Serb militiamen surrounded the village and started shooting, he and several family members fled.

Residents of nearby houses were doing the same. Inside the village, the Serb militia occupiers, using megaphones, ordered residents to go back to their homes and put white sheets in their windows. Many of the neighbours obeyed, but this witness and his family decided to wait in their hiding place inside the tree line to assess the situation further.

As his neighbours returned to the housing area, hands over their heads, the Serb militiamen separated men from women and children. The witness watched from about 200 metres as the men were lined up. Shortly after noon, one of the Serbs shouted an order to "kill the Ustasha". On this command, about 10 of the militiamen began emptying their automatic weapons into the line of Muslim men and continued shooting until they were all dead. When the shooting stopped, the executioners and other Serb militia, many of whom had been standing around watching, started plundering houses in the village and stealing livestock.

The witness, his family and other neighbours returned from their hiding place three days later. He participated along with other neighbours in the burial of 56 victims. They were buried about 20 metres from the edge of the existing cemetery, between two rows of houses, near the spot where they were shot. (Department of State)

9 May — A 41-year-old Bosnian Muslim woman witnessed the execution of a Serbian civilian by Serbian soldiers in Sarajevo.

At about 7 a.m. on 9 or 10 May, military units wearing the insignias of Serbian Chetniks and the Yugoslav army entered the area (near Sarajevo airport) and ordered all its residents out of the cellars in which they had taken refuge. Once outside, Serbs were told to stand in one place and Muslims in another.

One Serb, a 50-year-old man known as "Ljubo", refused to be separated from his Muslim neighbours, with whom he apparently had lived peacefully for many years. His refusal to be separated from his neighbours enraged the Serbian soldiers. They dragged him to the ground, and five or six of them beat him until he was dead.

The witness and a group of about 40 other Muslims from the area were then used as human shields and marched through a heavily contested combat zone to waiting Serb vehicles some 300 metres away. From there, they were driven to Trapare, a camp or assembly area some three kilometres away.

After their arrival at Trapare, a young girl, about 12 years old, was taken from her father. About six men took the girl behind a nearby bunker. The witness said she then could hear the most terrible screaming and crying she had ever heard. After the father collapsed, he was dragged at knife point to the bunker and forced to watch as the soldiers repeatedly raped his daughter, an ordeal which lasted about an hour. Neither the father nor his daughter was returned to the others afterward. The witness believes both were killed. (Department of State)

5 May

In an October letter to President Bush, a Muslim refugee from Brcko described in detail his internment in Brcko camp in northern Bosnia. Below is an informal translation of segments of the letter pertaining to Brcko:

"On 5 May a representative of the Yugo army in a radio broadcast instructed the citizens in my part of the town to go to the army barracks, from where the Yugo army would organize an evacuation to a safer place.

"Upon our arrival at the barracks, we realized we were all in a trap because there, together with the regular army, were Chetniks and other Serbian refuse. They offered to give us rifles if we would fight against our own people for the Serbian cause. The Muslims and Croats silently refused. Our wives and children were put on a bus and were taken to an unknown destination.

"At gunpoint, we were also put on a bus. We were taken to one of Brcko's places of execution, a physical education hall in the centre of the town. We noticed, from the puddles of blood on the floor, that the executions had already begun. For the couple hundred of us who were locked up, the long hours of torture began.

"They took four of us out for execution. They put one of us against the wall and ... shot him in the back with a machine-gun. Looking at the holes in his back ... I lost consciousness, and my body crumbled onto pieces of glass. My fainting awakened a bit of humanity in the Serbs' leader. He ordered them to bring me back to the hall, where I could rest a little. One of the Serbs took satisfaction in removing my glasses and breaking them.

"The other three men were killed in the most cruel manner. First they were beaten in another room and left to recover a little. They were taken to a courtyard where we heard the worst sounds that a human throat can produce. We heard the dull slashes of knives cutting into human flesh. The three men were held by their legs and beaten while against the wall of the building where we were imprisoned. With about 20 more shots, the Serbs assured the three men's death.

"All that I have written here can be confirmed by three other witnesses who also managed to escape from that hell. I think we were lucky that we went through all this in the first days of the Serbian occupation, while the Serbian killing machinery was not so well developed." (Department of State)

Torture of prisoners

August-September

A United States surgeon from California spent two weeks in Bosnia/Herzegovina (including the time at Kosevo hospital in Sarajevo) in late August and early September performing remedial urological surgery.

The doctor reportedly found that Muslim and Mujahedin irregular troops, some from Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia, had routinely performed crude, disfiguring, non-medical circumcisions on Bosnian Serb soldiers, and he treated one 18-year-old Bosnian Serb soldier who had been so brutally circumcised that eventually the entire organ required amputation. (Department of State/News Service)

July-August

A Croatian woman, married to a Serb, was interned for 40 days at the Bosnian government-run detention centre at the former Yugoslav National Army (JNA) Viktor Bubanj Barracks in Sarajevo. During her confinement, guards, whom she identified as Muslims, routinely beat the more than 300 prisoners, including 30 women.

She saw one woman covered with bruises from head to toe after being so abused. She herself was beaten several times. Another woman cut by glass during a mortar attack was left overnight to bleed, as the guards taunted her that "It is your people who are killing you, not us." This witness was released in late August. (Department of State)

11 June-10 October

A 24-year-old Bosnian Muslim agricultural technician from Kotor Varos was arrested as a civilian and interned in several locations in Kotor Varos.

Twelve Serbian soldiers, wearing uniforms bearing white eagles, arrested the witness on 11 June in his house and beat him in his yard before escorting him to the Koza Proletaria Fur Factory, where he was interrogated and beaten further.

At the fur factory, a guard put a rifle in the witness' mouth and lifted him off the floor. Another guard pulled out two of his upper teeth with pliers. He said he and 100 other men were beaten for eight days and forced to perform sexual acts on each other.

He was later transferred to a room in the back of the Osnovi Sud, or town courthouse, where he was held for three and a half months. He said that 170 men were held there under extremely oppressive conditions.

His room measured only about 2.5 by 3.5 metres, yet sometimes as many as 70 men were crammed into it. Serbian guards played loud music as they beat prisoners in the adjoining rooms and in the yard. The room was filthy. They ate spoiled, mouldy food, and had no access to toilet facilities. Ten to 15 men had diarrhoea at any one time. The prisoners' skin turned yellow from jaundice. He spent over three months in such conditions without ever taking a bath or washing his clothes.

On 10 October, the witness and two other Muslims were exchanged for one Serb. Three Serbian guards, whom he recognized, brought him to the courthouse yard where they beat him viciously, then tied his arms and legs together like a sheep and forced him to baa. Later they tied him to a Land Rover jeep and drove to the hospital, with the witness running behind the vehicle. Upon arrival, they forced him to crawl, baa and eat grass, and then they told him to throw up the grass because it was Serbian grass.

One guard brought some very acidic gun-cleaning oil and made the witness drink half a litre of it. He began to have stomach convulsions immediately. A second pulled up his sleeve and extinguished eight cigarettes on his arm. Soon afterward he was released to Muslim forces in the village of Vecic. (Department of State)

May-November A woman from Zrenjanin, a town in southern Vojvodina, reported that her husband, a Muslim, was detained by police on 10 May and remains to this day with about 200 other Muslims, mostly from Bosanski Samac or its immediate environs, in two large warehouses adjacent to the central police station in Bosanski Samac, a town on the Croatian-Bosnian border in Bosnia.

On several occasions when this woman was able to visit the detention facility, she talked with her husband and helped treat prisoners who had been beaten brutally. The prisoners she treated had been beaten on the head, arms, and torso. Many had had their arms broken.

Her husband said that he had been beaten severely during the first several days of his incarceration, and that he had never been told why he was being held. Other members of her husband's family, including his mother, his sister and his sister's children, were also detainees in Bosanski Samac. Her husband claimed that the conditions were very bad in the facility and that the prisoners were given only one meal a day, which often consisted only of bread. (Department of State)

Deliberate attacks on non-combatants

18 November — On 18 November Bosnian Serbs shelled the main north-south highway near the city of Mostar, which forced a United Nations food convoy and its escort of Spanish United Nations peace-keeping troops to abandon an attempt to bring food and housing materials to Sarajevo. (The Washington Post)

16 November — Serbian artillery stationed in north-eastern Bosnia fired 100 shells into Croatia at Zupanja and surrounding villages, causing the death of two persons, including a two-year-old child, and injuring another child. Heavy damage to houses was also reported. (Department of State)

7-8 November — On 8 November Bosnian Serbs halted relief convoys along the Mostar road. An UNPROFOR (United Kingdom)-escorted convoy was stopped by Croatian Defence Council (HVO) forces 10 kilometres north of Mostar. (Department of State)

On 7 November Bosnian Serbs fired up to 200 rounds of machine-gun, mortar and automatic rifle fire at a British convoy that was trying to find routes for United Nations aid convoys near Tuzla, hitting a British Land Rover. According to a United Kingdom Ministry of Defence spokesman, "This is the first time we have come under direct fire and the first time we have returned fire". (London Press Association)

Wanton devastation and destruction of property

25 May — A 43-year-old Muslim from Hambarine watched from a nearby hill as Serbian artillery demolished the neighbouring village of Kozarac on 25 May. The artillery unit was part of the so-called Serbian "white eagle" militia organization, whose commander and tank unit leader he identified. (Department of State)

17 May — Kozarac, in Bosnian Krajina, was flattened in May by Serbian forces. (New York Newsday)

April-October — From the beginning of the war in April, Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) paramilitary forces in the hills around Sarajevo have bombarded the city, which has little in it that could be called a military target. The assault on the city has damaged or destroyed hospitals, schools, residential buildings, mosques, churches and all kinds of other civilian facilities. (Department of State)

Fall 1991 — Serbian forces in the fall of 1991 left Vukovar and several surrounding towns, in the Sector East United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) of Croatia, looking like Berlin circa 1945. Nearly every residential, commercial, cultural and religious structure was gutted or damaged severely. Grain elevators, cranes in the port along the river, factories and high-rise apartment buildings were rendered virtually useless and uninhabitable. (Department of State)

Other, including mass forcible expulsion and deportation of civilian

November — In early November 1992 Serb military authorities began forcibly to mobilize ethnic Croats and Muslims in the Banja Luka area, and have taken 50 to 200 such conscripts from the suburbs of Gornji Seher and Debeljaci because, according to a Serb official, "There are too many Muslims here". (Department of State)

26 May — A 35-year-old Muslim woman, a resident of Trnopolje long before it gained notoriety as the site of a brutal internment camp, was present on 26 May when trucks and tractors hauled in thousands of children and elderly Muslims from the nearby town of Kozarac, following its destruction by Serbian artillery. The newly arrived refugees were settled on the grounds of the local elementary school.

The Muslim woman and other town residents were permitted to pass food to them through fences that were being erected around the facility. During the first five days, it was the only food the new arrivals received. Additionally, all the homes in the area were forced to take in large numbers of Kozarac residents. Her family took in 38 of those refugees.

Many of the refugees, including those in her home, were eventually transported in railroad freight cars, about a hundred to a car, to facilities further away. On 8 July soldiers came to the house and said the entire village was being "ethnically cleansed". She and her family were forced from her home. Three days later, she and her children were herded with others into a railroad car and forced out near Muslim-controlled territory, whence they made their way to refuge abroad. (Department of State)